THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTRRED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVIII.
NUMBER 11.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH MARCH.

AGRARIAN CRIME IN IRELAND.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing a return of agrarian offences throughout Ireland specially reported to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary during last month. The total number of agrarian offences reported [illegible] th was 439, of which 251 were in the [illegible] tening letters and notices, and 34 were [illegible] rms of intimidation. There were no cases of homicide, two of firing at the person, ten of aggravated assault, 20 of incendiary fire and arson, 16 of demand or robbery of arms, ten of administering unlawful oaths, 49 of injury to property, and 18 of firing into dwellings. Of the 439 offences, 76 were reported from Mayo, 62 from the West Riding of Galway, 44 from Kerry, and 32 from the West Riding of Cork. Agrarian crime was divided among the provinces in the following proportions:—45 cases in Ulster, 64 in Leinster, 144 in Munster, and 186 in Connaught.

WE GLEAN from Parliamentary intelligence the following items relating to India:

CHAPLAINS' SALARIES IN INDIA.

Mr. BAXTER asked the Secretary of State for India whether, as promised last year, inquiry had been made as to funds supplied by the general taxation of India and spent in paying salaries of chaplains; not for officers in the service of the Queen only, but for planters and merchants and persons wholly unconnected with the Government. 2. Whether it was not true that more than half of the Church of England chaplains were at stations where there were no European troops; that of the 44 chaplains in the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, only nine ministered to European troops; that at Berhampore the chaplain got £1,000 per annum, while the number of officers and men who attended was eight. 3. Whether, notwithstanding the promise of the Indian Government to revise and reduce this expenditure, fresh chaplains had recently been appointed to stations where there were few or no officials. 4. And whether he would send out instructions to the Governor-General to take vigorous measures for removing all just cause of complaint in this matter.

The Marquis of Hartington.—In reply to the question of my right hon. friend the member for Montrose, I may say that a despatch was sent to the Government of India on the 17th of June last, asking for the information which I promised on the 31st of May last. I would make inquiry about. 1. The Government of India have called upon the Bishop of Calcutta to furnish this information, but no reply has at present been received. 2. The number of Church of England chaplains in India is 160, reduced by absentees on furlough to 139. Of the 160 chaplains, it would appear from the Parliamentary return, dated February 5, 1880 that, not more than 30 chaplains are at stations where there are no European troops, or one-fifth of the whole number. The same return shows 30 chaplains (not 44), in the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and that at Berhampore, in the Madras Presidency, there is a retired chaplain, who receives, in addition to his pension, 1,200 rupees per annum, with a travelling allowance of 382 rupees per annum (not £1,000 per annum) from Government for ministering at that place and seven other stations. Chaplains are not provided for soldiers only; civil servants of the Crown, as well as military servants, are entitled to the services of chaplains. It appears from the return already quoted that the military servants occupy four fifths of the whole number of chaplains. (Hear, hear.) The Government of India do not appear, so far as I can ascertain, to have paid sufficient attention to their promise to revise this expenditure, and I propose to call their attention again to the subject.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

Sir Alexander Gordon asked the Secretary of State for War if he would state to the House which of the responsible advisers of the Crown was responsible to Parliament for the efficiency and the discipline of the European portion of the British Army in India.

Mr. Childers.—In reply to my hon. and gallant friend I have to state that it is difficult to describe accurately or exhaustively within the limits of a reply to a question the exact degree of responsibility which rests on the Secretaries of State for War and India respectively for the efficiency and discipline of the European troops serving in India. Practically, however, there is no difficulty in the matter. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, under the authority of the Secretary of State for War, is responsible for their regimental organization, and the Secretary of State for India takes them over on the implied understanding that such organization will be preserved. The Secretary of State for War is also responsible for their efficiency so far as it depends on a proper supply of drafts; and any offences against discipline on the part of a British regimental officer would be finally dealt with by him after the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief here. But the Secretary of State for India is responsible for the efficiency of the British force there so far as it depends on pay, equipment, barrack accommodation, and supply services generally. (Hear, hear.)

CENTRAL ASIA.

Baron de Worms asked whether it was the fact, as reported that mutual engagements had been entered into between this country and the Government of Russia, by which Russia had undertaken not to advance upon Merv, upon the condition that the English occupation of Candahar should be abandoned; and whether negotiations were on foot with the object of obtaining such an engagement from Russia.

Sir C. Dilke.—There is not the slightest foundation for the statement referred to by my hon. friend in his first question. As to the second, we have reason to believe that Russia is not advancing upon Merv; but this belief is not a consequence of any negotiations with us, no such negotiations having taken place.

Less than ten years ago the *Mainichi Sheiubun* of Yokohama, the first Japanese newspaper, was issued. There are now in Japan forty-eight daily newspapers: twelve published on alternate days: three published thrice a week: two issued ten times a month: six issued six times a month: thirty-one weekly papers: fifteen published thrice a month: sixteen fortnightly; fifty monthly; one once in two months; one thrice a year, etc, a total of two hundred and seven. In the year 1879, the Japanese published in their own language 5,317 new books. Japan is really ahead.

THE KING of Ashantee is stated to have declared war against the British Government on the Gold Coast because of the Governor's refusal to surrender a native chief who had taken refuge in British territory. On hearing of King Coffee's threatening attitude the Governor of Sierra Leone despatched two hundred and fifty of the 2nd West India Regiment, who were due to arrive at Cape Coast Castle on the 2nd inst. The force under the control of the Governor on receiving King Coffee's ultimatum consisted mainly of Houssars, a company of whom was immediately despatched, with three guns, to the frontier of Ashantee. King Coffee has since drawn in his horns, throwing the blame upon his envoy.

IN THE French Chamber of Deputies the Divorce Bill has been thrown out. M. Gazot, the Minister of Justice, spoke against the measure. Divorce, he said, had never been popular in France, and he was of opinion that it would have a corrupting influence. Ultimately the Bill was rejected by 261 to 225 votes.

TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH.

TWO AUSTRIAN OFFICERS have been tried by court martial for committing an assault upon the editor of the Klausenberg paper *Ellerzek*. The two prisoners were found guilty of inflicting grievous bodily harm, and were condemned to seven months' strict confinement in a fortress, in addition to the term they had already passed in prison pending the inquiry.

"WANTED: A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA," is the title of a paper which appears in *Fraser*, from the pen of Mr. R. H. Elliot, who contends that the salient points of the Indian problem are—how to insure the safety of life; how to devise such a system of Government as will make the people contented with our rule, will work efficiently, and develop in the direction of giving the most intelligent people an effective voice in the councils of the State; and how to weld the native States into a sound and lasting confederation with our Government. Under the first head he deals with famines and their prevention, improvement of landed tenures, and Government loans to facilitate landed improvements. With regard to the second, he suggests that for all purposes of war, army administration, and foreign politics, the Empire should be under the control of the Viceroy as at present. For all purposes of domestic legislation, it should be broken up into divisions, each to have a written constitution, only to be modified by Act of Parliament; to contribute a fixed portion of their revenues for the administration of the army and the expenses of the Viceroy, and that the Secretary of State for India be a member of the House of Commons. On the third point Mr. Elliot says:—

"A great Chamber should be formed of native Princes, with a Viceroy at its head, in which all matters relating to war, army administration, foreign politics, and the prosecution of great public works should be discussed. Our native forces ought to be amalgamated with theirs and the sons of the chiefs and princes allowed to enter it and rise to high positions."

Will a House of Princes represent the intelligence of India? We fear not.

THE FOLLOWING is the personal history of Michael Davitt, the founder of the Irish National Land League:

"Mr. Michael Davitt is a Roman Catholic and the son of a tenant farmer, and was born at Straid, near Castlebar, in the county Mayo, in the year 1846. His father was evicted in 1851, and the family went to reside in England. They settled in Lancashire, where they remained for twenty-five years. Michael Davitt went to work in a cotton mill at Haslingden, near Manchester, at the age of nine, and he was a year at that labour when his right arm got crushed by the mill machinery, necessitating its amputation at the shoulder. For five years after he attended the Wesleyan School in Haslingden, and at fifteen got employed as assistant letter-carrier and book-keeper in the printing office attached to the Post Office there. Leaving that in 1868, he became a commercial traveller, dealing extensively in firearms, a vocation which brought him into difficulty, as a large quantity of his goods found their way to Ireland. On May 14, 1870, he was arrested in London, with a gun-smith named John Wilson from Birmingham. He was tried in Newgate on a charge of Fenianism and on July 17, 1870 was sentenced by Chief Justice Cockburn to fifteen years' penal servitude, Wilson being awarded seven.

Davitt underwent his imprisonment in Clerkenwell Newgate Milbank and Dartmoor till on the 19th December 1877 after being seven years and seven months in prison he was handed a ticket-of-leave and discharged

He is the correspondent of the *Boston Pilot* and of an Irish-American paper in New York and also occasionally contributes to Irish provincial papers.

It was his arrest, which led to the memorable scene in the House of Commons.

ON MONDAY in the first week of February Lord Lytton asked whether Government had any objection to produce the Kabul letters and other documents to the number of twenty, as enumerated in the notice paper. Lord Granville answered that they should be produced. On Wednesday they appeared *in extenso* in the *Standard*, and in answer to a question asked on the subject by Mr. H. Brand, the Prime Minister stated that he did not know how they came to be furnished to the *Standard*, but that the practice of publishing documents appertaining to the public interest previous to their being laid before Parliament, was "indecorous" and "strongly disparaging to the members of Parliament."

AN ECCENTRIC BERLIN philosopher announces that he has discovered a way to make a trip round the world in twenty-four hours. He says that he is informed by the captains of ships that birds are seen at sea a thousand miles or more from land, and pronounces it self-evident that they must reach shore in a very short time, since they cannot find a resting-place in mid-ocean. From this he conceived the idea that they merely raised themselves aloft, and, with only enough motion to keep afloat, remain as nearly stationary as possible, while the earth revolves around under them. All they then have to do is to wait until the desired spot on the earth's surface comes along, and thereupon comfortably to lower themselves to solid ground. This ingenuous practice on the part of birds the Berliner proposes to imitate for mankind, with the assistance of a balloon and passenger car of peculiar construction which he has invented, and which will soar aloft and remain stationary while the restless earth rolls on below. Did the Berliner draw his inspiration from Bag Bazar?

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH.

SQUARING THE IRISH MEMBERS.—We take the following from an English paper:

In the House of Commons on the 10th ultimo, Mr. A O'Connor brought before the House as a matter of privilege an article in the *World* entitled "Squaring the Irish members," in which the Irish members were charged with receiving 15 guineas a week each from the Land League for disturbing the House of Commons. Such a charge, he said, appearing in what he described as a "caterer for depraved tastes, might well be treated with contempt, but being notoriously a poor man, he was afraid that if he allowed a day to pass without noticing such a calumny, some members might have a lurking suspicion that there was some truth in it. After referring to the precedents, he moved that the printer and publisher of the *World* be summoned to attend at the bar.

The Speaker, however, pointed out that, according to precedent, a complaint of privilege could not be deferred until a future day, and Mr. O'Connor substituted the motion that the article in the *World* is a breach of privilege. This having been seconded by Mr. M'Conn,

Mr. Gladstone said he was sure the House would sympathise with the honourable sensitiveness which led the Irish members to rebut an offensive and highly injurious imputation, and he had no doubt that there would be a general disposition to repeat the verdict passed on a similar occasion in 1844—that the charges which have been made do not affect the honour or character of the members charged. At the same time he pointed out that to receive emoluments for Parliamentary services was in no way dishonourable, and he concluded by expressing a hope that the Irish members would be content with the general feeling of disapprobation which the article must provoke, and would not invite the House into the debateable and uncertain ground of a privilege debate.

Sir S. Northcote having expressed his entire concurrence in the Prime Minister's remarks, Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Commins, and Mr. O'Donnell made some remarks and Mr. Gray advised that the matter should not be pressed further. Mr. A. O'Connor thereupon, after thanking Mr. Gladstone and Sir S. Northcote, withdrew the motion.

THE YOUNG MAHARAJAH of Vizianagram has offered to contribute a lakh of rupees towards the expenses for the survey of a line of railway, from Bimlipatam, or any other port on the Madras side of the Bay to any large town in Jeypore in the North-Western Provinces of Madras. This scheme, it is said, was one of the dreams of his father's life.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the approaching installation of the Maharaja of Mysore the Civil Courts throughout the Province will be closed from the 14th March to the 14th May inclusive. Our public employes would perhaps gladly hail such an installation in India!

IN ADDRESSING the Mahomedan students of the Harris' School in Madras at the annual distribution of prizes the new Governor said:

I shall always remember that from the Mussulman community I received a most hearty and cordial welcome very soon after I had come to assume the reins of Government of this Presidency and they in kindly words called to my remembrance the sort of traditionary connection I had with this Presidency. I shall always remember that and hope that in future I may be able to, in some degree, repay the kindness with which I was received. It has always struck me that the paucity of Mussulman employes in Government offices is very remarkable. I have always wished that it could be otherwise, and I do hope that the Mussulman community which is of such great importance in this Presidency, have seen the great value that should be placed on education, and all that it leads to.

We do hope that our Mahomedan countrymen in Madras will take advantage of this kindly sympathy of their Governor.

THE FOLLOWING is an abstract of the latest opium accounts furnished by the Press Commissioner:

The latest opium accounts give the following results, the twelfth sale of the Bengal drug yielded Rs. 64 70,575. or Rs. 14,18,075 more than the estimate. At Bombay, the eleventh months pass duty amounted to Rs. 29,28 775. or Rs 3.83 775 better than the estimate. The opium revenue for the month was therefore better than the estimate by Rs. 18 01,850. The opium accounts stand thus. There have been twelve sales of Bengal opium, and eleven months pass duty on the Malwa drug The actuals for Bengal show a revenue of Rs. 7,68,35,083 against an estimate of Rs. 6 06 30 000. There is consequently an improvement of Rs. 1 62 05 083. The estimate for Malwa opium was Rs 2 99 47 000 whilst the yield has been Rs. 2,36 83 750 showing a falling off of Rs. 63,63 250. The net result bearing in mind that the revenue for March as far as Bombay is concerned has yet to be brought into the account shows that at the beginning of the current month the opium revenue had yielded a sum of Rs. 98,41,833 better than the estimate. If the revenue for March at Bombay be as favorable as that for February the total sum better for opium will be in round numbers Rs. 1. 25 00.000.

We congratulate the Finance Minister on this happy result.

JOUBERT, the leader of the Boers, was formerly, it is said, a clerk at Melbourne. He arrived there from the Cape, but finding his prospects unsatisfactory in Australia, he returned to South Africa

THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of prizes to the girls of the Bethune Female School took place yesterday. We are sorry to learn that the Marchioness of Ripon could not distribute the prizes owing to indisposition. Lady Garth gracefully performed this work. The Lieutenant-Governor presided on the occasion, surrounded by a large number of European and native gentlemen. It was a very interesting sight and ceremony.

THE MAHARATTA records the untimely death of one of the most distinguished graduates of the Bombay University Mr. Balaji Bapooji Sane B.A., L C.E. Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Civil Engineering, now the Science College. Our contemporary says that he was a self-made man.

THE TIKARI CASE has commenced in the court of the district Judge of Gya. Messrs. Paul and Gregory have gone up for the plaintiff, and Mr. Evans for the defendant, the Maharani of Tikari. The value of the suit is sixty lacs of rupees; the case it is said may last three months. A golden harvest for the lucky professional men engaged in this suit!

THE BEHAR HERALD has the following:

Mr. MacDonnell, Magistrate of Saran, made a narrow escape the other day with his life. On the 4th Instant while he was sitting in his Court a man apparently a fanatic rushed with an axe in his hand and stood right beside the chair in which Mr. MacDonnell was seated with the axe uplifted and ready to fall Fortunately the axe was snatched and the man was captured and prevented from committing any mischief. The man is in custody.

THE PEOPLE of Cyprus have petitioned the Queen for a constitutional Government on the following basis: I A legislative body chosen by the people. II Legislation in harmony with the customs and habits of the country and based on the principles of modern society. III Well constituted tribunals presided over by jurisconsults and judges of experience, capacity, and integrity. IV The use of the Greek language as that best known, in all proceedings before the courts and in the public offices. V Popular freedom.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Gossain Durgapur says that on the 5th instant there was a hail-storm there and in the neighbouring villages. At one of the last about eight miles from Gossain Durga-Pur unbroken hail-stones weighed several pounds. The same correspondent writes that there will be an agricultural exhibition at Kushtea for which subscriptions are being raised.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that the sub-post masters of the Branch Post Offices in Calcutta are a set of hard working men, who have to work from sunrise to sunset. Instead of being rewarded for their labours they are going to be degraded to mere clerkships, and that because it is proposed to raise the salaries of the city Post Masters to Rs. 80 a month. We hear three native sub-post masters will be replaced by Eurasian Post Masters. We can hardly believe that Mr. Hogg's sense of justice will tolerate this wrong to the poor sub-post masters.

FRIDAY, 11TH MARCH.

THE CENSUS RETURNS are throwing a new light upon the statistics of famine mortality. The census returns of Madha Taluka in Bombay are thus summarized in the *Times of India*: In 1872, the population was 53,456 males, 50,515 females i. e in all 1.03,981 persons. The returns of the last census are 34,075 males and 32,516 females i. e. in all 66,591 persons. As the *Indu-Prokash* remarks, within the short space of eight years there has been a decrease of 40 000 persons! And this has been the result in one Taluka only!

THE INDU-PROKASH agrees with us on the Hoernle controversy. Our contemporary says:

Religious men of all classes are wedded to certain doctrines and are, the generality of them at least, prone to be dogmatic. On one occasion we had to come in contact with a Christian Missionary, whose first question to us was whether we had studied the "Word of God." On being answered in the negative—perhaps to our shame, we candidly confess—he staggered us with the remark—"*Then you will go to Hell.*" If once, therefore, we concede the principle that religious men may be appointed teachers in Government schools so long as they observe religious neutrality, the question next for consideration will be how to make the choice. What if men of the type of the Missionary gentleman we have instanced above get into the Colleges and in a moment of religious enthusiasm feel tempted to indulge in harsh expressions? This is a point for serious consideration and it inclines us to agree with the view of the *Hindoo Patriot* on the particular appointment, now under discussion at Calcutta.

THE SAME CONTEMPORARY SAYS:

How to reform the Vernacular Press.—The Government of Bengal have adopted a very judicious way of correcting the tone of the Vernacular Press. Certain statements having been made by a Vernacular paper of Calcutta against a Government officer, the Government called for explanation from him. The explanation so given has been published by the Government. As the *Hindoo Patriot* says, this method of correcting inaccuracies in vernacular papers and teaching them to be more careful before making any statements against public officers of measures is more effective and taking than shutting their mouths by gagging them all around. It not only betters the tone of the Press but makes the position of the Government more advantageous and noble. The only objection, which, we know, will be taken to its frequent adoption is that 'it makes the Government spend its time in unnecessary correspondence, and waste a deal of paper, ink and postage stamps. But all this, it must be remembered, is as nothing compared to the beneficial results it produces. It will make the Government more popular and beget more sympathy for it amongst the public than a Gagging Act can. Will the Government of Bombay take a note of this and follow the Government of Bengal?

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE publishes the correspondence between Maharani Shurnomoyi and the Director of Public Instruction respecting her munificent offer for the encouragement of Sanskrit scholarship in connection with the Sanskrit Title Examination. As we have already published the details, we need not give them again. The Lieutenant-Governor has accorded his thanks to the Maharani for her discriminating liberality.

WE FULLY sympathize with the petition of the students of the Saidapet Agricultural College of Madras for the bestowal upon them of some academic distinctions. It is an honorable ambition.

SATURDAY, 12TH MARCH.

WE ARE INFORMED by the Press Commissioners that the date of the installation of the Maharaja of Mysore has been postponed at the request of Maharaja's family to 25th March.

WE HAVE received a letter contradicting the remarks of our Meerut correspondent regarding certain lectures lately delivered at Meerut. We regret we cannot give the letter in this issue for want of space.

THERE WERE 257 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 5th March, of which 40 were from cholera, 8 from small-pox, 82 from fevers, 28 from bowel-complaints, 2 from accidents, 16 from asthma and pthisis, 15 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, 38 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Thirty two persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 21. The daily average of mortality was 36.

ON THE occasion of the last annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Barrackpore School Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ripon gave them a feast at their own expense. This token of kindness was much appreciated by the boys and their guardians and friends.

AT THE last meeting of the Bengal Branch of the National Indian Association Dr. Macleod as Chairman spoke in fitting terms of the services rendered by Mrs Knight to the cause of female improvement in Bengal and coupled Mr. Knight's name in the vote of thanks. We subscribe to every word which fell from Dr. Macleod on the subject.

MR. AND MRS. KNIGHT gave a valedictory party this evening, to which they invited a select company of their friends, both European and Native. It was a pleasant gathering, and all present felt themselves quite at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Knight were very attentive to their guests. We wish them a safe and happy voyage home and long life and prosperity.

WE HAVE received a copy of a welcome address presented to the Viceroy by the National Mahomedan Association and His Excellency's reply thereto. We give below His Excellency's reply:

Government House, Calcutta, March 9, 1881.

Gentlemen,—I am greatly obliged to you for your address, for the welcome which you give me to Calcutta, and for the sympathy which you so kindly express in connection with my late illness.

It will be my endeavour during my tenure of the office of Viceroy of India, to act with the most perfect impartiality towards persons of all races and religions in this country, and to maintain in its fullest and most complete sense, that equality which our Queen-Empress has graciously guaranteed to all her Indian subjects, without distinction of class or creed.

I shall therefore at all times desire to promote the welfare of the Mahomedan community of India.—I remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

RIPON.

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner the following message:

Calcutta, March 11.—A telegram from Kandahar, dated March 10, states all is quiet in Kandahar and neighbourhood. It is reported from Herat that General Muhammad Jan, commanding Ayub's troops at Kushk, has been murdered Letters received by Sirdar Abdulla Khan state that, while drunk, he shot two of his orderlies, who refused to drink with him, and was in turn killed by some of the relatives of the murdered men.

Gul Muhammad Khan is still at Nahr-i-Tarkar, and his son has also left Girishk. He reports that the people are keeping quiet in expectation of the decision of Government regarding Kandahar.

Amir Khan of Tiwara is at Sichap waiting his opportunity to rise against Ayub.

It is said the Amir has sent a force of 1,300 Khasadars to Ghazni

The weather is warm and showery. Prospects of the crops are excellent. Prices are falling.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Dr. Steins at Auckland in new Zealand on the 21st ultimo. The reader will recognize him as the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta. It is said that he was master of eleven foreign languages and played to perfection seven different instruments. He was held in high esteem both in Bombay and Calcutta for the many good qualities of his head and heart.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London March 4th.—The following particulars regarding localization of the army are given in Mr. Childers' programme of army reforms. Two battalions of the Line and two of Militia, forming a territorial brigade, will henceforth form a territorial regiment with a county depot, the first and second battalions to be line, and the third and fourth Militia. The whole line is to be organised as the first 25 Line regiments except rifle regiments, which remain unchanged. Scotch regiments will be grouped on a new system. Lord Hartington, in the House of Commons said that the withdrawal from Kandahar was not dependent upon a peaceable settlement of Southern Afghanistan which possibly would be indefinitely postponed, but arrangements were being made in order to promote the same.

7th—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Natal stating that Sir Evelyn Wood had an interview with Joubert, and that an eight days' armistice has been agreed to. The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that Sir Garnet Wolseley will receive a peerage

7th—The latest Cape advice state that continual heavy rains in the Transvaal have caused a suspension of military oprations.

7th.—An earthquake, causing great destruction and the loss of upwards of 100 lives has occurred at Iachia. Austria has accepted the invitation to take part in the bi-metallic Conference, to be held in Paris on the 19th of April.

7th.—In the House of Commons Mr. Stanhope gave notice of a resolution condemning the withdrawal from Afghanistan during the present critical state of affairs. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, confirmed the news that an armistice had been agreed to with the Boers in order to enable Mr. Kruger, the Boer President, to reply to the conditions of peace. Meanwhile our garrisions in the Transvaal will be re-victualled.

8th.—Twenty arrests have already been made in Ireland under the new Coercion Act. Mr. Gladstone has fixed the debate on the Kandahar question to come on as soon as Parliamentary proceedings will permit. The evacuation

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of K ndahar is not immediately expected. The transport ship *Serapis* has arrived. The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past amount to £36,625,000 showing an increase of £3,375,000 as compared with last year. The exports amount to £16,812,500 showing an increase of £312,500 as compared with last year.

London, March 9th.—Further arrests have been made in Ireland under the Coercion Act. The latest news from the Gold Coast states that the King of Ashanti disavows the threats made by his envoy and says he never intended making war on us. Lord Hartington's remarks, in reference to Ayub Khan, were reported incorrectly, and should read as follows: "Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that Ayub's envoy had arrived at Khandahar and been courteously received. He was not aware, however, that anything tantamount to negotiations had been opened with him." His Lordship said it was inexpedient to make any further statement on the subject at present.

London, March 10th.—Advices from the Transvaal state that Joubert, the commandant of the Boer forces, is intimidating the loyal Boers in the Utrecht district. President Brand is making vigorous efforts to promote peace between the Boers and the British.

10th.—Mr. Gladstone in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said the Government had authorized the prolongation of the armistice with the Boers if it should prove necessary. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question respecting the proposed bi-metallic conference, stated that the terms of the invitation involve a determined conclusion on the part of those who participate in the conference relative to the adoption of a bi-metallic standard. If this difficulty is removed England will participate in the Conference.

11th.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the commencement of the withdrawal of the troops from Kandahar will be made immediately. Three native regiments and one European regiment will return at once to India, but he did not anticipate that any very considerable movement of troops would take place at present. Hostilities have been renewed in Basutoland.

10th.—It has been officially announced that Prince Bismarck is emphatically in favor of the maintenance of the *statu quo* of the currency.

11th.—The Armistice with the Boers has been very generally criticized throughout the country. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, disavowed the British asking for an armistice, and believed the same originated with President Brand, of the Orange Free State. Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope that the Kandahar Debate would take place on March 24. It is stated that the Russians intend to form a trans-Caspian Government, the seat of which will be situated at Bame with an advanced post at Askabad.

12th.—Mr. Gladstone gave notice in the Commons that the Imperial Exchequer would contribute five million pounds towards the Afghan war expenses. Two million to be paid in the form of remission of Indian debt, and the remainder in form of a series of annual grants. The Queen's Bench High Court of Justice have decided against Mr. Bradlaugh in the case brought against him by Mr. Clarke to recover the penalty of 500 pounds for sitting and voting in the House of Commons without first taking the oaths of Government. The M. P. for Chatham will move on Monday for new writ. The House of Commons have finally passed the Ministerial Arms Bill for Ireland.

WE THANK Babu Ashutosh Biswas for a copy of his Bengali translation of the Indian Penal Code. The translation has been rendered in easy and popular Bengali, and the text is elucidated by copious notes of rulings and decisions of the High Courts. It is calculated to prove a useful guide to native pleaders, mooktears, and suitors, who are not acquainted with English.

WE OBSERVE that the High Court has issued a rule calling upon Mr. Macnair, of the firm of Messrs. Roberts Morgan & Co., solicitors, to shew cause why his name should not be struck off the rolls. We hear that this step has been taken in consequence of certain strong remarks made by Mr. Justice Wilson in a case, in which Mr. Macnair appeared. This matter it appears has created great sensation among the profession. As the case is *sub-judice* we abstain from making remarks.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for January 1881, and the ten months, 1st April 1880 to 31st January 1881. 2. Report of the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the penal settlements of Port Blair and the Nicobars for 1879-80. 3. Report on Municipal Taxation and expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1879-80. 4. Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. Provinces for 1879. 5. The Native Policy of the Dutch Boers in the Transvaal.—London. 6. Proceedings of the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Banking Corporation Ld. for 1880. 7. Bi-metalism at 15½, a necessity for the continent, for the United States and for England. By Henri Cernuschi. 8. Tagore Law Lectures for 1879. The Law relating to the Hindu Widow. By Troylukhanath Mitra, D. L. 9. The Penal Code of India with notes and precedents in Bengali. By Ashutosh Biswas M. A. B. L. 10. Note on the Draft Rent Bill of the Rent Commission. By the East Bengal Land holders' Association. 11. Paricharika—a Bengali monthly for Falgoon 1287 B. E. 12. Adurini—a Bengali monthly Vol. I. Nos. 2, 3 and 4. 13. Report on Tobacco operations at Ghazipur and Pusa under Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co, 14. The Visaka or the Physician, Vol. 1. No. 2.

WE ARE glad to learn that on the recommendation of Mr. Allan, the Legal Remembrancer, the Government of Bengal has appointed Babu Denonath Dhur to be Government Pleader, Dacca. Mr Allan has made a good selection. Babu Denonath Dhur is an accomplished man.

IT HAS BEEN brought to our notice that a young man of Belghoria, about 22 years of age, named Babu Kaliprosunno Mitter, has saved a young lady of that village from a watery grave by his courage and skill. She was washing in the tank of her house, when she suddenly went beyond her depth, and was drowned. Babu Kaliprosunno on hearing this at once came in and took a plunge, and with great difficulty brought her on land. The Babu deserves much praise for this courageous and humane act.

THE PIONEER has a characteristic article entitled "The Babu in excelsis," in course of which it says:

> To begin with Rammohun Roy. To those who cannot look beyond local limits the Eclectic Reformer of Hindu thoughts was little better than a corrupt sheristadar with a turn for languages and theological facts, who never settled down in any permanent conviction.

Now, here is a cataline for you if you want it—a man who not only takes positive pleasure in running down a people in whose tent he has come to dwell, but betrays the trust of the whole British nation whom he professes to represent. It is not in the nature of a leech to draw any thing but bad blood; for a slight sense of decency might have taught our cynic to refrain from dragging through the mire without the smallest provocation the hallowed bones of one, whose name is respected at least all over India. The Raja's great misfortune was that he served in the capacity of sheristadar at a time when the Civil Service itself was open to all sorts of criticism. Surely our contemporary cannot be so obtuse as not to see that Raja Ram Mohun Roy, holding as he did the character and position of a Hindu Reformer, would necessarily expose himself to the taunts of enemies that were so many and so powerful. Has the *Pioneer* then gone in and deliberately maligned the memory of a great and good man in order to hurt the feelings of a subject and submissive people? This is the way our English instructors teach good will to the natives of India, and if these retort, they are charged with race-antagonism!

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXXI.

WE lately commented on the Co-parcenery chapter of the draft Bill of the Rent Commission. We observe that strong opposition is offered to this chapter by the East Bengal Landholders Association. We have received a copy of a Note on the Bill recorded by the Association. Referring to the Co-parcenary chapter the Association remark: "Co-parcenary is an institution of the country. There are very few estates, tenures or under-tenures, which are owned and held by single individuals and not owned and held by co-parceners. In few cases only the co-parceners have joint management. Generally they collect rents and manage saparately. There are also cases in which this is done in groups, by some co-parceners having joint collection and management separate from another group of co-parceners. There are again those who have a very large share or interest in such co-parcenary properties with persons who have only the smallest fractional shares. The blow that will be dealt against co-parceners by the provisions of this chapter, will reach all classes of such co-parceners and will be felt by all classes of landlords in the country. Instead of mending matters and instead of furthering the cause of peace, this chapter will be an instrument and a very dangerous one withal, to harass and virtually to ruin the majority of landlords. This will be the easiest method of dispossessing them from their lands and vesting the management of all private landed properties in the State. It will virtually make them idle annuitants, depending upon the allowance given them by the Court of Wards or the manager appointed by the District Judge. It will most arbitrarily take away their independence and divest them of their just and inherent rights. In short, by embodying the mischievous principles of some rulings of the High Court, and by extending them further to subjects and cases not coming within their scope, and by re-enacting the provisions of a section of an almost forgotten and an almost obsolete Regulation half a century old, the Rent Law Commissioners have prepared an instrument which will bring about most harassing disputes and litigation, and encourage refractory tenants and even owners of infinitesimal shares to wreak their vengeance in a most wantonly manner." There are two points involved in this question, 1stly, harassment of ryots under joint management, 2ndly, injury to weak co-parceners. With regard to the first point the Association remark: "How the ryots are harassed it is difficult to understand. It is the duty of the ryots to pay their rents in proper time. If they pay up, no suit can stand. If the rent tendered by these is not accepted they can deposit the same. If they don't do either, they are to blame and they cannot find fault with the landlords for the suit or suits that may be brought against them. Yet if it is deemed necessary to protect the ryot from such apprehended harassment, provision may be made that in case of one suit by one sharer, the ryot would be entitled to deposit the whole arrears of his holding in case of decree, and notice of the deposit will be given to the other sharers at his cost. It may also be provided, as in exception 3, that in case of such separate suits, if the ryot can satisfy the court that the separate suits have been collusively brought by the sharers simply to harass the tenant when they could have brought one suit, the ryot will be entitled to get his costs." We must confess that the facilities offered for deposit of rent would tend greatly to mitigate the evil of harassment of ryots by a number of share-holders. If the rent is not received by any shareholder the ryot has only to deposit the whole amount in court. It is also observable, though the Association do not point this out, that in case of joint-management, where there is mismanagement, the ryot is more his own master than otherwise. He may now fraternize with this shareholder and now with that, and thus keep the other shareholders at bay. So that instead of being himself victimized, he may victimize his landlords, On the other hand the Association urge that the Co-parcenery chapter will place in the hands of any refractory ryot a powerful weapon wherewith to deprive the landlords of their rights of ownership as regards management of their own property. The Association remark: "No provision has been made for an appeal against the Judge's order, and his order, however unjust and arbitrary, remains final and conclusive. Such are the provisions of section 65 which give the same power as was given by the old Regulation to any body and every body who has any interest, however trifling, in the land to create a revolution in its management, or at least to drag its numerous co-sharers in court and harass them for a great length of time. By the wording of clause 2 of this section, the onus has been laid on the co-parceners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager. The notice calling upon the co-parceners to show cause may be issued on the simple application of any person interested in the land in question. Nothing more need be done by the applicant. The whole burden is to be borne by the co-parceners. Then, again, no provision has been made allowing an appeal against the order made by the Judge. There is also no appeal against the appointment of a manager nor against an order refusing his removal prayed for on sufficient grounds."

The Association do not touch upon the second point, *viz.*, injury to weak co-parceners. It not unfrequently happens that the more powerful co-sharer seeks to keep the weaker sharers under his thumb, and if they should shew any signs of independence to put them down with a strong hand. This complaint we believe is general. But it may be said that such co-sharers as suffer in this way should go to court in the regular way. But the court cannot help them much unless the parties move for partition, and partition, notwithstanding the facilities offered by Mr. Dampier's Butwara Act, is still a dilatory and expen-

sive process. This subject deserves serious consideration.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

THE agitation set on foot by the Bengal Government for the better regulation of public religious endowments in these provinces has come to a dead-lock. The Government of India has resolved to take no action in the matter. The whole correspondence is published in the Supplement to the last *Calcutta Gazette*. The Government of Bengal, we must confess, does not put the case in a nice way, for while we admit that there are interested parties, who will leave no stone unturned to resist interference with their vested interests, it is too much to assume that "they will find no difficulty in getting their views and the specious doctrine of non-interference advocated by the native press." This left-handed blow at the native press is simply gratuitous. If any portion of the press has been loud in opposing interference of the kind proposed, it has been some of the well known organs of the English press. The respectable members of the native press have on the contrary advised some well-considered and judicious measure for the purpose. But let that pass. The Bengal Government had consulted the leading native Associations in Calcutta and also District Collectors and Divisional Commissioners and native gentlemen in the interior. It appears from the opinions received that the great majority of those who were consulted are agreed as to the necessity of amending the law regulating the administration of native endowments. Although no action will now be taken in the matter, still it is interesting to note what scheme the Government of Bengal had recommended. Sir Ashley would not appoint a Central Board consisting of non-official members such as had been proposed by the Madras Government. He is of opinion that "it is the duty of Government to see that property set apart for public uses of any kind is not converted to individual uses. Recognizing the importance attached to the maintenance of public religious and charitable endowments by the people of India, he holds that it is incumbent upon the Government to supply the necessary checks to prevent such endowments being deliberately misappropriated by individuals. The Government should not and need not interfere with the disposal of any endowment designed mainly to benefit an individual or a family, but it should protect every public endowment the value of which makes it worth the trouble. This question of value—money value, that is—may be useful in supplying further practical line of demarcation for purposes of interference. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is not the duty of Government to superintend the detailed appropriation of the proceeds of the endowments to the purposes of the institutions endowed. It may reasonably call upon those interested to see to that, though it should retain some sort of security that such persons continue to do their duty." We concur in this opinion. We also think that the Government as the sovereign authority is bound to see that religious and charitable endowments are applied to their prescribed uses. If it makes and administers laws for the protection of property of all other descriptions, we do not see any reason why it should not lend its agency for the proper management of property of this description.

None can appreciate more highly than we do the policy of religious neutrality pursued by Government; it forms the charter of the religious liberty of the people, for which they cannot but feel deeply grateful; but the British Government as the guardian of public interests in this country, cannot consistently with its position and responsibilities ignore its duty to provide for the protection of property and the due fulfilment of the wishes of donors of property, whether bequeathed to a private individual, civic corporation, religious society or institution. The State in India, it has been declared over and over, has no religion of its own; it cannot, therefore, be rightly contended that by lending the protection of law and its agency to property consecrated to the service of Hindu and Mahomedan religious institutions, the Government adopts the religion of the people. The religious part of the duty is left to those persons who are in immediate charge of the temples; the superintendence of lands connected therewith is a civil duty, the performance of which cannot by any stretch of reasoning, be justly held to contravene the conscience of any officer. The British Government has not practically abdicated its civil duty. It has established courts, which take cognizance of all suits connected with the religion of the people. Then, through the court of wards it undertakes the management of estates, the proceeds of which are applicable more or less to the maintenance of religious establishments. Further, it considers its duty to legislate from time to time for the proper regulation and management of religious endowments, through the agency of Government officers. Such being the case we do not see how the Government can be fairly accused of connection with idolatry, if it employs its agency, which is maintained by the revenues chiefly contributed by Hindus and Mahomedans, for the protection and management of establishments entertained for the service of the religious institutions. When we say this, we of course mean public endowments. These endowments are maintained with public offerings and the proceeds of lands given not to any individuals but to the temple; the individuals in charge may have a personal or hereditary claim to the position of officiating priest, but they have or ought to have no personal right in the property. Take for instance the temple of Turkessur. This is a public shrine, it is maintained by public offerings and the proceeds of lands dedicated to the service of the idol by private individuals; the Mohunt or the officiating priest is elected by a religious body, but it cannot be right that the income of the temple should be, as it is now, appropriated to the private use of the Mohunt.

With regard to the *modus operandi* we observe that the British Indian Association suggested the following plan. They wrote in reply to Government:

> With regard to management the Committee are of opinion that by far the best course would be to vest the Board of Revenue with the general superintendence of the management of the endowments, acting through the district collector, who, wherever necessary, may be assisted by local committees, composed of Hindus and Mahomedans, according to the religious denomination of the institution. The Collector should have a well-paid inspector, manager, or secretary, under him, whose duty it should be to exercise a general supervision over the estate to inspect and audit the accounts and to report to the collector all matters connected with the management of the estate. The Board should be vested with the power finally to dispose of all matters connected with the management of the endowments. The jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, in matters relating to it should be barred, inasmuch as such jurisdiction is calculated to foster litigation and to involve the endowed funds with heavy law charges. Settlement of disputes by arbitrators should as far as possible be encouraged. All aggrieved parties should be referred to the Board and as in many quasi-judicial matters its decisions are final, the same effect where arbitration is not resorted to, ought to be given to its decisions connected with the management of religious endowments.

The Association also suggested the appointment of a Central Board in Calcutta with subsidiary district Committees in case the Government should refuse to vest the Board of Revenue with the general superintendence of the management of religious endowments as inconsistent with its policy in the matter.

The plan recommended by the Bengal Government was laid on the lines suggested by the British Indian Association. We give the following extract giving the plan of the Bengal Government on the subject:

> Assuming the soundness of the foregoing principles, the following scheme for legislation suggests itself to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Board of Revenue, as it is now the "Court of Wards" and controller of attached estates throughout the province, should also be vested with the general superintendence of the landed or funded property belonging to all public endowments. It should have power to decide when it ought to take charge of such property and when it should forbear, and its decision on this point should be final. The Collectors of districts should be the local agents of the Board for managing such property. They should be at liberty to manage through superintendents of institutions, special managers, or otherwise, but should have full power to exact accounts, &c., in all cases where they do not manage themselves.
>
> In each district where there may be property under the Collector's charge as above, there should be a native committee—or two, if there were both Hindu and Mahomedan endowments,—who should have charge of the institutions to which the property belonged. The members of the committee should be appointed by Government, and be paid by fees for attendance at meetings, and they should have a paid native secretary appointed by the Board, and only removable by it. It would be the duty of the committee and its secretary to enquire into and report to the Collector about all the endowments in the district, and afterwards to look after the trustees, managers, or superintendents of the institutions under their charge; to see that receipts (other than those from landed or funded property in charge of the Collector) were properly accounted for; to draw up for each institution a proper scheme of management and expenditure, calculated to meet the public objects for which it had been founded; to receive from the Collector the proceeds of the property under his charge, and apply these in accordance with such scheme. The committee should have power to sue any trustee, manager, or superintendent, for misfeasance, and to procure his removal by the civil court. They should have power to require accounts from the managers of the institution, to lay down forms for these, and to audit them. They should be bound to report annually to the Collector on the institutions under their charge, and the Collector should have power to call upon the committee for any information he may require in connection with the institutions. The Collector should be at liberty to employ the paid secretary of the committee to manage any property in his charge. I am to add that it is only by retaining the power of appointing and removing the committee and secretary that Government can secure active management, and there is really no good reason why this power should not be exercised as unobjectionably by the Executive Government as by the civil court.

The Government of India has thus disposed of the question:

> The Governor-General in Council has read your letter, and its enclosures, with much interest; and I am to convey to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of the Government of India, an acknowledgment of the thorough manner in which the whole question has been discussed and dealt with. The opinions elicited from the Associations, and individuals consulted, constitute a valuable addition to the information available for the consideration of this important subject; and the Governor-General in Council sympathises with those of the more enlightened members of the native communities, who desire to save the religious and charitable endowments of the country from waste and spoliation. At the same time he is of opinion that the proposals of the Government of Bengal would involve a definite departure from principles which, though not finally affirmed until 1863, have guided the Government of India in its relations with the religious institutions of this country for nearly half a century; and he is satisfied that legislation, under these conditions, would, in the present state of public opinion, both in this country and in England, be neither desirable nor practicable.

We regret this decision of the Government of India. It leaves a crying evil unremedied. It cannot be denied that gross abuses do exist in the management of many of our public religious endowments; the Government has repeatedly acknowledged them and expressed its readiness to remedy them, but evidently swayed by Exeter Hall the present Government of India refuses to take any action in the matter. If it, however, could not reconcile to its conscience to lend its Christian officers to this work, it might well have adopted the alternative scheme recommended by the British Indian Association or some other, and as it itself says thus "saved the religious and charitable institutions of the country from waste and spoliation." The misfortune is that our Government will interfere where interference is not needed, and will not interfere where its interference may be most beneficial.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN, when Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, expressed his opinion that all important Acts of the Indian Legislature ought to be revised and amended every five years. In his well-known minute on the administration of justice in British India Sir James writes:—"I should say that this process ought to be repeated at least once in every five years for every important Act." Mr. Whitley Stokes is an ardent admirer and disciple of Sir James Stephen, and it is, therefore, no wonder that he should act upon the principle laid down by his late chief. Sir James would, in fact, give every Law Member of the Viceroy's Council an opportunity to have his name connected with every important Act. As the Law Member has not much to do, he is naturally desirous of creating work for himself; and if he is an ambitious man the temptation afforded him by the line prescribed by Sir James Stephen becomes irresistible. But it must not be forgotten that what is sport to the Law Member is death to the community. Frequent changes of the law in this country cannot be sufficiently deprecated. Every change, as Sir Arthur Hobhouse once pertinently remarked in his place in the Legislative Council, involves unsettlement. Lord Northbrook in his memorable Birmingham address directed the prominent attention of the British public to the mischief caused by frequent changes of the law. Asiatic peoples are satisfied with less complicated legal and judicial systems than European nations; and they look upon every change with feelings

of distrust and suspicion. The great art of governing orientals is to let them alone as far as possible. But our rulers do not yet seem to have understood this. In countries where representative institutions exist, the feelings and sentiments of the people about projects of legislation can be easily ascertained; and as they have a voice and can make themselves heard the Legislature cannot introduce changes at its pleasure. But the case with India is widely different. The means, which have been devised by the British Government for ascertaining the wants and wishes, the opinions and feelings of the Indian population with a view to legislation, are notoriously defective. True, the various Legislative Councils have since the last twenty years consisted of non-official members; but their admission into the Councils has not been attended with the success desired. Practically, the work of legislation is carried on by the official element in the Councils, which have been happily called "executive legislatures." This should make our rulers very careful in framing projects of legislation. Mr. Justice Straight of the Allahabad High Court observes:—"I quite feel that in a country like this, where the dispensing of justice has so largely to be carried out by officers who have not had any special legal training, and whose magisterial duties are so frequently allied to and mixed up with functions of an administrative character, it is in the highest degree undesirable to embarass them by frequent legislative changes in the procedure of the courts over which they preside. To pursue an opposite course must only entail confusion, perplexity and blundering." These words should receive Mr. Whitley Stokes' careful consideration. They must commend themselves to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community. In these circumstances, it is of the utmost importance that no changes in the law should be made until their imperative necessity has been clearly demonstratted by experience.

The question naturally arises—Has the necessity for amending the criminal Procedure Code been made out? According to Mr. Whitley Stokes, it has. The Law Member, in asking for leave to introduce the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill said:—"Notwithstanding the partial consolidation effected in 1872, the Criminal Procedure of British India is now contained in seventeen Regulations and Acts comprising over 1,050 sections and in the numerous and sometimes conflicting reported decisions of the four High Courts and the Chief Court of the Punjab." Mr. Whitley Stokes would sweep away these and substitute for them one Act comprising some 600 sections. He would enact a uniform procedure for all the Criminal Courts of the country including the High Courts and Presidency Magistrates' Courts. He would so recast Sir James Stephen's Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 as to combine with it the substance of the High Courts Act and Presidency Magistrates' Act and thus to give to India a complete Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Whitley Stokes observes:—

> The Draft Code of Criminal Procedure prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners in 1856 was intended by them for use in all the Courts, and although it was not deemed advisable to carry out the whole of the design when the Code of Criminal Procedure was enacted in 1861 for the Mufassal only, I think that circumstances are now more favourable to its completion. In the preparation of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, and of the present Bill, the whole of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been carefully reviewed and freely amended, and it seems desirable that the Mufussal districts should not continue until a less perfect law than the Presidency towns, but that they should enjoy the benefit of the latest corrections and improvements; and that whatever rules are intended to be observed by all the Courts alike should be placed before all in the same language, care being taken at the same time to define the special duties and Procedure of each. This is the best safeguard against conflicting rulings.

It would certainly be very desirable to have a compact Act providing a simple and uniform Code of CriminalProcedure for the whole of India. But we have grave doubts as to whether the object which the Law Member has in view will be attained. Practice does not often coincide with theory in this imperfect world. What has happened in regard to the Civil Procedure Code may, for aught we know to the contrary, occur again in respect to the proposed Criminal Procedure Code. When the amended Civil Procedure Bill was passed into law in hot haste four years ago, we were assured that it was a faultless measure and that it left nothing to be desired. But within a few short months it was discovered that there were serious defects and omissions in the new Code. Some of its provisions were almost unintelligible, and the various High Courts had to interpret them. The Judges had also to supply the omissions of the Code by their rulings. The great ambition of the authors of the new Civil Procedure Code was to obviate the necessity for Judge-made law; but they utterly failed to achieve the object they had in view. In a very short time sprang up a great body of case law; and the Legislative Department was obliged to bring in a Bill to amend and add to the Civil Procedure Code. In all likelihood, there will be a recurrence of this in regard to Mr. Whitley Stokes' amended and consolidated Criminal Procedure Code. He may boast that he has succeeded in prescribing a simple and uniform system of law for India. But every body knows that he is a mere theorist devoid of practical experience. His idea that codification can do away with the necessity for judge-made law is Utopian and cannot be realized in this world. We think it is almost impossible to do satisfactorily the ambitious work, which Mr. Stokes has undertaken. It is a thousand times better to have the law clearly and intelligibly embodied in 1050 sections than to have it contained in half that number of sections in such a shape that nobody could understand and apply it properly. The saving of quantity at the expense of quality would be a misfortune.

Mr. Stokes brings forward some evidence to show that the revised Criminal Procedure Code is an improvement upon the existing Code. He quotes the testimony of Mr. Nelson of the Madras Civil Service, Messrs. Plowden and Thornton, Judges of the Punjab Chief Court, and of Justices Spankie and Straight of the Allahabad High Court. Mr. Nelson observes that the Bill under notice is "likely to provide the country with a criminal procedure that, in theory at least, will leave but little to be desired." But we have already remarked that in this imperfect world practice does not often coincide with theory. Mr. Nelson admits that the code now framed will not be thoroughly successful. If so, why disturb the existing state of things and unsettle men's minds for the sake of mere symmetry and theoretic excellence? Messrs. Plowden and Thornton consider that the new Bill is a great improvement upon Act X of 1872, and that the inconvenience involved in its substitution for the existing law is exaggerated. Mr. Spankie, without committing himself to the opinion that the total repeal of Act X of 1872 was required, declares that the new Code will be an improvement in form on the old and that it removes many doubtful points. Mr. Straight points out that for purposes of convenient and ready reference, the amended arrangement of parts and chapters is a very great improvement. He remarks: "The consolidation of procedure of all courts of criminal jurisdiction into one Act would be a sufficient justification if the proposed code had no other recommendations." Against this testimoney is to be weighed the opinions of the Governments of Madras, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and British Burmah. They have strongly objected to the alteration in the arrangement of the code, on the ground that the change would involve the judiciary and police in much trouble before they mastered the new Act. Mr. Whitley Stokes makes light of this objection. To meet it he quotes the following passage from Mr. Plowden's minute:—"I have seen an objection urged that police-officers and others will be put to great inconvenience by the re-enactment of the code with new provisions and re-arrangement. This is an objection that almost refutes itself, because it is an argument against change at any time after the provisions of a code have become familiar. I am not an advocate of frequent changes in the law, but I think that if the present appears to the Legislative Council a convenient time for undertaking to consolidate the law of Criminal Code, there is no external obstacle at least in the familiarity of the courts with the existing code and Act X of 1875, so far as the Punjab is concerned." The Punjab being a non-Regulation province, its case may be exceptional. Probably not much attention is paid to the provisions of the law in that model province, where executive officers are accustomed to doing things according to their own sweet will; and the view taken by Mr. Plowden is probably correct. As the Punjab officers are not particularly familiar with the existing code, they would lose nothing by the introduction of a new code. But joking apart, the objection urged by the Governments of Madras, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and British Burmah, deserves the most careful consideration. Indian policemen are not particularly remarkable for their intelligence. They have, with very great difficulty, made themselves familiar with the present code; and if they be called upon to master a new one it will be an onerous task for them. Of course, it can cause no excessive mental strain to Magistrates and Sessions Judges to master the provisions of the new code; but then we should bear in mind that Indian Judges have no regular legal training and that most of the Native Magistrates in many parts of the country do not know English.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Stokes, as Sir Ashley Eden pertinently observed, did not quote all the opinions on the subject which had been received. The Law Member cleverly performed the *role* of an advocate and placed before the Council only one side of the case. He quoted only the opinions of those who had expressed themselves in favour of the consolidation of the law. Now, this is not fair. The Law Member should have placed both sides of the case before the Legislative Council. He should have weighed all the evidence placed in his hands and then considered whether the weight of evidence was in favour of the proposed consolidation of the law. But instead of doing this he passed over in contemptuous silence the views of those who had strongly protested against the proposed re-arrangement of the Criminal Procedure Code. We should have very much liked to see Mr. Stokes answer the arguments of Mr. H. S. Cunningham against the policy of amending the law of Criminal Procedure within such a short time. Sir Ashley Eden made some very sensible and pertinent observations on the important question at issue. But as we have already exceeded the limits assigned to a single article, we will notice them in our next.

MR. CAIRD'S REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

VI.

THERE is only another question, which remains to be discussed in connection with Mr. Caird's Report on the condition of India. It is the improvement of Indian Agriculture. Mr. Caird says that the soil of the cultivated lands of India is deteriorating and that sufficient food for the people is not produced. At the same time he points out that the land is capable of more production, and he recommends the introduction of new agricultural staples and the improvement of the old ones. The production of food, he suggests, should be stimulated by taking off the export duty on food grains; and, last of all, he proposes that an important reform should be introduced in agriculture by inducing the people to grow fodder crops, for the lack of which the cattle suffer greatly all over India. The Government of India, in their criticisms on Mr. Caird's Report, would fain deny that the soil of the cultivated lands, is, in many parts of India undergoing gradual deterioration. But they cannot positively assert that Mr. Caird's statement on this point is erroneous. That a deterioration of the soil is going on in Upper India at least, has been conclusively shown by Mr. Allan Hume in his pamphlet entitled "Agricultural Reform in India," which was reviewed at some length in these columns last year. When the head of the late Agricultural Department of the Government of India has made such an admission, it is needless to discuss it any further.

On the general character of the system of Indian Agriculture Mr. Caird makes the following observations:—"The agricultural system, except in the richer and irrigated lands, is to eat or sell every saleable article the land produces, to use the manure of the cattle for fuel, and to return nothing to the soil in any proportion

to what is taken away. Every increase of population aggravates the danger. When population was not pressing on the cultivated land and there was space enough to admit of it, the exhausted land was allowed to rest in fallow for a time, and in the hot sun and genial rains to recruit its productive powers. But there is no longer room for this. Crop follows crop without intermission, so that Indian agriculture is becoming simply a process of exhaustion. Even in some tracts of canal-irrigated land where water is lavishly used without manure, crops have ceased to grow. An exhausting agriculture with an increasing population must come to a deadlock. No reduction of the assessment can be more than a postponement of the inevitable catastrophe, and no attempt by the Government or its officers merely to shift the burden will meet the two-fold difficulty. The system of agriculture must be converted from an exhausting to a restorative one, and minute subdivision of land be so restrained that the increase of population be kept within the capacity of the soil to feed it, or of emigration to carry it off. The task of Government is thus one of enormous difficulty, unless we are prepared to leave the surplus population to be periodically cut down by famine to the numbers which a rude agriculture can maintain." That there is great room for the improvement of the method of Indian agriculture cannot be doubted for a moment. But we must not forget what Mr. Allan Hume has pointed out in his pamphlet referred to above —namely, that so far as non-scientific agriculture is concerned the Indian cultivator has nothing to learn from his rulers. The introduction of improved agriculture therefore means the adoption of scientific methods of tilling the soil. That scientific agriculture has considerably increased the production of food in England, is known to all. Some time ago Mr. Caird, who is an acknowledged authority in these matters, conclusively showed in one of his numerous papers on English agriculture that *the difference between the best and inferior agriculture on the same soil may be treble the produce.* Wheat grown without manure yielded 730 lbs and wheat grown with special manure yielded 2342 lbs. This has been established by carefully conducted experiments. To convert an exhausting to a restorative system of agriculture it is necessary to use manures on a large scale and to let the land rest in fallow. But the simple fact is that the Indian cultivator cannot afford to do this. Manuring is beyond the means of the poor ryot. He cannot even use dung of his cattle for manure. He must burn it to cook his food. It is perfectly useless to tell the ryot that the application of special manures will increase the produce of his land three-fold. What is the poor man to do with his knowledge, when he has not the means of acting upon it? He cannot do without using the manure of his cattle for fuel. The purchase of firewood is absolutely beyond his scanty resources. The Government of India, in their observations on Mr. Caird's Report, write:—"The principal steps we are taking to check or remedy the deterioration of the soil consists in efforts to spread a knowledge of improved methods of agriculture, of the use of manures, and of the benefits of deep-ploughing and fallows; we are also increasing the supply of firewood, so as to set free for the land manure and refuse which are now largely used as fuel." This is really very amusing. Where is the good, we would ask, of spreading among the agricultural classes of India a knowledge of improved methods of agriculture, when they cannot afford to act upon that knowledge? The time, money and energy which the Government is devoting to this object, we have no hesitation to affirm, are being literally thrown away. How can the peasant let his land rest in fallow when he must meet the demand of the inexorable tax-gatherer? Under Native rule, when the system of collecting the land revenue in kind was in vogue, the cultivator could have recourse to fallows. When his land yielded no crops he had to pay no rent. But now the fixed assessment must be paid whether the land has yielded any crops or not. Even in ordinarily good years the cultivator under the ryotwari system finds it difficult to make the two ends meet. It is all very well to say that the assessment is so moderate that the ryot can occasionally let his land rest in fallow, without any difficulty. But to make this assertion is flatly to contradict the clear testimony of every settlement report and the conscience of every settlement officer in the temporarily settled districts of India. The officer whose prospects of advancement depend on his showing good and satisfactory revenue returns, always enhances the assessment on one or another of theoretical grounds with which the ingenuity of himself or his department has furnished him. He assumes that on some future day and under certain supposed circumstances the produce of the land or its productive powers will be increased; and upon this assumption he raises the assessment. Such being the case, how can the poor ryot afford to let his land rest in fallow?

Mr. Caird states that the people of India are now less able to resist famines than before. The Government of India question the correctness of this statement, and say:—"The famines of 1860, 1865, and 1869, 1874, and 1877, have undoubtedly come closer together than any others of equal severity in the present century, but it is not improbable that famines of equal intensity occurred at intervals as short as in the preceding century. Of the laws which regulate the recurrence of droughts we know nothing, or next to nothing, and there is no reason for supposing that the droughts are becoming more frequent. But as far as regards the condition of the people, and their ability to support themselves under such a calamity as an almost entire loss of their crops, we are satisfied that their condition is improving, and their ability to support themselves is increasing, and not the reverse. The manner in which the North-Western Provinces bore the severe drought of 1877 may be quoted in proof of this assertion. There was, unhappily, much suffering and a great mortality, partly attributable directly or indirectly, to famine, among the poorest, i. e., the labouring classes. But among those classes, who have any rights or interests in the land, distress was slight, no unusual mortality occurred, and famine, in the common use of the term, cannot be said to have existed. Yet these very classes suffered most severely in the famines of 1838 and 1868, when the loss of the crops was less complete than it was in 1877. Again, terrible as the famine of 1876-77 was in Bombay and Madras, it is on record that in the year 1877-78 the land in occupation of the cultivating classes was slightly larger instead of being less, than before the famine, whereas in the famines of 1803 in Bombay and 1833 in Madras, immense areas of land went out of cultivation, and villages were wholly depopulated and remained deserted for many years. No one can carefully study the comparative history of these seasons of distress without arriving at the conclusion that, in its power of resisting famine and supporting itself under a disastrous failure of the crops, the country has made considerable advances." We cannot command the patience required for examining this passage. It is the feeling that the condition of the people of India is improving under British rule and that their ability to support themselves in times of famines is increasing, which led to terrible mortality in Southern India and the North Western Provinces in 1877-78. That Sir JohnStrachey should entertain this feeling, is scarcely surprising. He was the author of the famine policy which caused the death of some millions of people in 1877-78; and it is only natural that he should find excuses for his proceedings. Nearly a million souls died of hunger and cold in the North-Western Provinces during the late famine, because Sir John believed that they would be able to go through such a calamity as an almost entire loss of their crops, without any great assistance from the State. Sir John apparently is delighted with having starved six millions of people to death, as he finds in that stern and hard fact ample evidence of the increasing ability of the people of India to bear famines. It is ture that in the famine of 1876-77 in Bombay and Madras land did not lie out of cultivation and that villages were not depopulated, as had been the case in previous famines in that part of the country. But where were the people to go to if they left their homes, and how were they to support themselves if they neglected to cultivate their land? There was no available good land upon which they could settle themselves; and so they had no other resources left to them than to remain in their villages. Again, it must be remembered that the money which the charitable British public contributed towards the Madras Relief Fund was devoted to providing agriculturists, who had been ruined by the famine, with bullocks, seed, &c., and thereby enabling them to make a fresh start in life.

Every sincere well-wisher of the country will agree with Mr. Caird that everything possible should be done to introduce new agricultural staples suitable to the soil and the climate. Something has already been done in this direction. Important new industries, such as tea, coffee, and jute have sprung up during the last 25 years; but much more still remains to be done in this direction. It is a mistake to suppose that the conservatism of the Indian cultivator stands in the way of the introduction of new agricultural staples. He is ready to adopt innovations when their advantage has been placed beyond the possibility of doubt. They would not, however, adopt so-called improvements, which are of doubtful value. This should be clearly understood by those who enthusiastically advocate agricultural reform in the way of helping Indian peasants to benefit by the results of Western improvements in tillage and in the way of improving Indian methods and staples. Mr. Caird recommends the abolition of export duty on food grains. We cannot support this recommendation. At the present time rice is the only food grain on which export duties are levied. The duty is 3 annas per maund, and yields a revenue of upwards of half a million sterling a year. The Government of India fully admit the desirability of abolishing the export duty on rice, but say that they do not at present see their way to surrendering the income which the duty yields. If Sir John Strachey had remained in office for some time longer, the rice duties like the rest of the customs duties, would have been remitted. It would, to our thinking, be inadvisable in the extreme to surrender the revenue now yielded by the export duties on rice. The question was fully discussed on the occasion of the famous debate in the Legislative Council on Lord Northbrook's Tariff Act of 1875 when Sir Ashley Eden, who was then a member of the Government of India, showed that the duty does not restrict production, and that it is merely compensation for the extreme lightness of the land revenue demand in British Burmah. We fully concur with Sir Ashley Eden.

MAHARAJA RAMANATH TAGORE'S STATUE.

LAST SATURDAY the first public statue in honor of a native of Bengal was unveiled by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the presence of a large and influential gathering of European and Native gentlemen—we allude to the statue of the Maharaja Ramanath Tagore C. S. I. The statue was voted at a public meeting held on the 10th August 1877 and subscribed for by all classes of the community. It was ordered in 1878, and executed by Mr. Giflowski, a Hungarian artist residing in England. The work was superintended by a London Committee consisting of Lord Northbrook, Sir Henry Norman, Mr. Grote and Mr. Dacosta. The statue is made of marble, and is indeed a very good likeness. The figure is represeuted in a sitting posture. It measures nine feet from the base. The artist deserves great credit, as he had to depend only upon photos and the directions of the London Committee. The following is the inscription on the statue:

MAHARAJA RAMANATH TAGORE, BAHADUR, C.S.I.
Born, October 26, 1801.
Died June 10, 1877.
ERECTED BY HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS AS A MARK OF THEIR ESTEEM FOR HIS PRIVATE VIRTUES AND OF THEIR GRATITUDE FOR HIS PUBLIC SERVICES.

The statue has been put up by Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co., who have done their work well. It occupies a conspicuous position in the Town Hall, facing the lobby at the north entrance. The arrangements made for the ceremony, which were under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Turnbull, the popular Secretary to the Town Corporation, were excellent. The

gathering was large and highly respectable and influential. Among others we saw His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, Mr. Justice MacDonell, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Primrose, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Col. Staunton, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bayley, Archdeacon Baly, Father Lafont. Mr. Irving, Mr. Caithness, Mr. MacAlpin, &c. &c. The *elite* of the native community were also present. After the gentlemen assembled were seated, Mr. Mackenzie, Joint Secretary to the Memorial Fund, in a magnificent speech, asked His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to unveil the statue. He thus spoke :

To those, Sir, who have learnt only from hearsay the lifework of the late Ramanath Tagore, but who did not personally know the man, it may seem an anomaly, passing strange, that I, an English official, should be standing here to-day inviting you, the Governor of these provinces, to unveil a memorial stone sculptured in his honor. When the history of Bengal comes to be written by some skilled native pen, with all that fidelity of detail that is in our time throwing ever new light on the annals of the past of England, we shall find the historian dwelling with satisfaction on the frequent opposition offered by this man to the measures of the ruling power on his talents as a political agitator ; on his active sympathy with the aspirations, nay even with the prejudices of his fellow-countrymen. We shall be told of his appearances at stormy gatherings in this Hall, when the free lances of the Bar and Press led on their irresponsible cohorts to attack the policy of a Government or denounce the fatuity of a bureau. Black-Act meetings, Charter meetings, Income-tax meetings, Mysore-grant meetings—wherever rose the war-cry of political agitation, there in the days gone by might be seen the presence, and be heard the voice, of this same Ramanath Tagore. And yet, Sir, he died in the fulness of years and honors, the trusted counsellor of Government, admired, respected, and regretted as truely by all departments of the state as by all class of the people ; while his death gave sad occasion for a public demonstration of regard—a coalescence, as it were, of races round his pyre, —which was declared to be absolutely unique in the whole history of British India. Addressing the great meeting at which this memorial statue was voted, a distinguished native gentleman remarked :—" I have never seen in this country an occasion like the present. You have often met here to bid adieu to great Proconsuls : you have met to welcome the return of successful Commanders who have added new glory and new provinces to the empire : you have gathered to do honor to Statesmen who have wielded the destiny of millions,— but never in the history of the British empire in India has such a meeting been held as this. Never have the rulers of the land, the Judges of the highest tribunal in the country, the great officers of state, the leaders of the non-official European community, and the representatives of the nation, come together to mourn the loss of a private native gentleman as they have done this day." That, Sir, is I believe the simple truth ; and if I were asked to explain the circumstances and reconcile the facts, I could only point to the man as we knew him—long after those early days of storm and stress—to the noble simplicity of his character, and the highminded honesty of his aims.

Ramanath Tagore seemed indeed in the later years of his life the most " calmly wise " of all his countrymen—a serene sagacity the prevailing characteristic of his mind. Nothing hasty, nothing bitter, nothing weak, nothing servile ever passed his lips. He had gauged long since both the weakness and the strength of Indian Governments, and learned for himself how honorably to unite the ardour of a Hindoo patriot to the loyalty of a British subject. He knew that the English Crown and the English people mean well by India ; that if mistakes of policy are sometimes made, and misunderstandings creep in between them, through ignorance or haste, there is still on the part of England a desire and determination to be both just and generous to India. Rammohun Roy had perhaps taught him something of the broad sympathies of the English heart at home ; and he was prepared to find—nay, Sir, I hold he *did* find—that in spite of all official crust, in spite of the numbing influences of a pestilent routine, or the more selfish struggles of trade, the Englishman in India has at bottom none but friendly and kindly feelings towards the natives of this land. In the words of another eminent native, when addressing that same memorial meeting in 1877, Ramanath Tagore " knew well and fully appreciated the good points in the character of Englishmen. He always felt that they were not only our rulers but teachers, and that we could never hope to rise to the high platform of English citizenship without their co-operation and countenance. It was therefore the principle of his life to work hand in hand with the English " (It is sad to think, Sir, that, since the order for this stone given, Digumber Mitter, the man who thus rightly judged the character of Rajah Ramanath, has himself gone over to the majority ; followed, too, at no great interval by another of the speakers at that memorial meeting, the bright and genial Ameer Ali. The circle is indeed fast narrowing round us, and the old familiar faces are vanishing in the void.)

Forming as he did in his ripe old age a connecting link between the past and present generations of his countrymen Ramanath Tagore was thus also in a very marked degree a connecting link between them and the Government : and he never betrayed the confidence of either the Government or the people. He believed that as knowledge grew deeper, and the common understanding clearer, there would be fewer mistakes on either side ; and his policy was therefore a consistent policy of conciliation and mutual instruction. With the Government he would plead—" Do nothing hurriedly. Grudge not explanations. Be tender to the ignorance, the prejudices, the unreasoning fears of the people. Inform yourselves fully upon every point. Listen patiently to all-comers. The criticisms even of fools serve but as signposts to the wise." To his countrymen his advice would be this : —" My brothers ! If you are hurt, protest. Expose errors. Denounce evils, carry your case to the very foot-stool of the throne. But in all things be just and temperate. Keep back all railing accusations. Crush all base suspicions. Impute no evil motives. Check hysterics. Curb exaggeration. The Government, *when it knows*, will surely do the right." Lessons these, Sir, which the Government and the people would do well at all times to bear in mind.

It is because they recognized in Ramanath Tagore such a counsellor as this that all classes of the community have resolved to do him honor. It is for this reason, Sir, that we are met to-day to unveil the memorial which the pious offerings of yourself and others have combined to raise.

On behalf of the Committee I have none the less to thank you for your presence here, and for the interest taken by you in the progress of the work. We desire also to acknowledge very gratefully the many good offices of our London committee, the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Henry Norman, Mr. Arthur Grote, and Mr. Dacosta. To them we are indebted for the choice of a sculptor, for close supervision of the work while in progress, and for the admirable arrangements made for the eventual transport of the statue to Calcutta. The contractors here, Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn & Co., have been able successfully to mount it on its pedestal. The Town Hall of Calcutta, so familiar with the Maharajah's form in life, has been deemed a fitting and final resting place for his marble effigy. And I have only now to ask you, Sir Ashley Eden, to reveal to this assemblage the finished work of that eminent artist M. Giflowski, that we may judge how far his chisel has secured for us a faithful *likeness* of our departed friend. I ask you, Sir, to unveil the statue.

His Honor then touched the string and uncovered the statue, and in doing so spoke to the following effect :

Gentlemen, It is now nearly four years since I presided in this hall at a meeting, the object of which was to testify our respect and esteem for the late Maharajah Ramanath Tagore and to devise some means of perpetuating his memory in this city.

That meeting was attended by all classes of the European, Hindoo, and Mahomedan community, all anxious to show their recognition of the catholic spirit, the independent bearing, the conciliatory disposition and unswerving loyalty of one of the most distinguished gentlemen the country has ever produced.

The result of that meeting is the statue I have just unveiled and in which the well known features of our late friend have been admirably delineated by the sculptor.

To those who are now present and who have had the privilege of calling the Maharajah a friend no such memorial is needed, but I hope and believe that the statue will lead many of his younger countrymen in days to come to enquire and to reflect why it was that the Maharajah attracted in such a remarkable degree the sympathy and friendship of so many men of different nations, different creeds, and different interests, and that the enquiry will lead them to emulate him and to exercise the virtues and practise the principles, which obtained in his case such universal recognition.

The ceremony was then concluded. Thus was paid by the Calcutta community the last tribute of respect to the memory of a man, who though dead yet speaketh trumpet-tongued to his countrymen as a warm-hearted and single-minded patriot, as a valiant and zealous champion of his country, as a faithful interpreter between the rulers and the ruled, and as an example of all that is honorable in thought and action. May his memory never fade away !

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and suite leave to-morrow evening for Simla. The special train which carries the Vice-regal party leaves Howrah at 9-30 P. M., Calcutta time.

WE HEAR that the Budget will be considered by the Executive Council to-morrow, and will probably be published by the end of this week.

THE ENVOY from Amir Abdur Rahaman has left Calcutta. He was not a man of any consequence, and consequently no negotiations were made with him. He came here chiefly for the purpose of making arrangements for supplies from Calcutta for his master. It is, we believe, however contemplated to make over Kandhahar in case of evacuation to Abdur Rahaman, if he considers himself strong enough to keep it.

WE ARE glad to see that the first telegram reporting that Lord Hartington stated that negotiations have been opened with Ayub Khan about Kandhahar has been contradicted. The corrected version is this : " Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that Ayub's envoy had arrived at Kandhahar, and been courteously received. He was not aware, however, that any thing tantamount to negotiations had been opened with him." We, however, question the good policy of admitting the envoy of Ayub Khan. He is the victor of Maiwand, and though he afterwards retreated before General Roberts, his position is not materially altered in the estimation of the Affghans. To show any sign of treating with him in our humble opinion is not politic.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Mr. Pitt Kennedy leaves India shortly and does not intend to return. Mr. Kennedy was a strong pillar of the local bar ; possessed of vast erudition and thoroughly honest he was highly esteemed by the profession as well as by the Judges. He served temporarily as a Judge of the High Court, and also as a member of the Vice-regal Legislative Council. In the latter capacity he showed much ability and independence.

WE HEAR that Mr. Evans succeeds Mr. Kennedy as a member of the Vice-regal Legislative Council and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee takes his place as Standing Counsel. Both the selections are good. This is the first time a native of India has been selected to fill the post of Standing Counsel. Mr. Bonnerjee has successfully worked his way to this high honor.

WE CONGRATULATE the Hon'ble Goday Narain Gajapati Rao of Madras on the high distinction of " Raja," which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon him. He is a native of Madras, and has distinguished himself much by his intelligence, public spirit and services to the State. He has had the honor of being appointed *seven times* a member of the Madras Legislative Council. He is now in Calcutta. The late Hindu College claimed him as her *alumnus*.

LORD LYTTON evidently forgot himself when he said in the House of Lords in arguing against the evacuation of Kandhahar that "all sections of native opinion condemned the policy of the Government." Nothing could be further from the truth than such a statement. We do not know what the Native Princes think on the subject ; we are inclined to believe that the intelligent and thoughtful among them do not approve a policy of aggression and annexation. They know well that if once they justify it, it may be their lot some day to be absorbed. But we make bold to say that all sections of the native public, who are British subjects, are opposed to the annexation of Kandhahar. There is not a single native paper published in English or in the vernacular, which does not fully endorse the policy of the present Government on the Kandhahar question. *Apropos* of this, the *Englishman* wonders that so much stress is laid in England on native opinion on the foreign relation of the British Government in India. Our contemporary seems to think that the Indian subjects of Her Majesty have no right to an opinion on such a subject. This may be the feeling among a certain class of Englishmen in India, but happily a better feeling prevails in England. There at any rate it is justly held that the natives of India have as much right to express opinion on the foreign relations of their Government as Englishmen have to give their opinion on the foreign relations of their Government.

MANCHESTER has again triumphed ! The long-pending Factory Bill has been passed into law. All on a sudden the Bill was brought up for enactment at the last sitting of the Vice-regal Council. Several important amendments were introduced in the Bill, which may be said to have to a great extent emasculated it. Still we regret that its permissive character has been withdrawn. It was opposed by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, Mr. Reynolds and the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore. We reserve comments till a full report of the debate is published. In the meantime we give below Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore's speech, which sharply criticizes the objectionable character of the Bill. The Maharaja said :

My Lord,—I have had the honor of serving on the Select Committee, but I am free to confess that I am not altogether in favor of the Bill which is now before the Council. I am humbly of opinion that any authoritative interference between labor and capital in a country where manufacturing industry is in its infancy is not at all desirable. It appears, however, that in Bombay competition among the factories has come to such a stage that legislative interference in the interest of the operatives is considered by the local Government to be very much needed, though, as I understand, there is considerable difference of opinion among the outside public. On the other hand the Bengal Government and intelligent public opinion here hold that such measure is not only unnecessary, but that it would be positively injurious. European capital and European energy are being gradually drawn into this country to its immense advantage, and any

uncalled-for legislative interference between labor and capital is, it is believed, sure to operate as a check in that direction and such a result cannot but be considered as a misfortune to the country. The best course, no doubt, under existing circumstances, would have been to have maintained the permissive character of the Bill as it was originally framed, and to have allowed discretion to the several local Governments to extend it to their respective provinces according to the local necessities. I may here observe that in matters of far greater importance local Governments are allowed the fullest exercise of their discretion, and surely a question of this nature could have been safely left in their hands. The majority of the Select Committee on this Bill have, however, decided that it would be unjust to impose restriction on Bombay and allow other provinces to enjoy exemptions from them; that is to say, because the peculiar condition of one province needs a certain law, the rest of the country must perforce be subjected to it, though the result may be injurious, or, in other words, to suit the requirements of one province, other provinces must suffer. I confess, my Lord I do not see the justice of this decision. India is a vast country, and the circumstances and conditions of the different parts vary as much perhaps as their geographical position. What may be good for one part of the country cannot necessarily be good for another, and in the practical administration of the country the Government fully recognise this principle. It is contended that the restrictions are so moderate that they cannot but be needed in any part of the country. In Bengal, in the absence of any great competition self-interest leads the capitalist, as well as the laborer, to work in harmony and with mutual good-will, and any legislative interference, I submit, is wholly uncalled for. But forced legislation of the kind contemplated may on the contrary create friction and discord by tempting both classes to stand too rigidly on their respective legal rights, and, thus perhaps strangle a young industry which has opened the means of livelihood to thousands of the poorer classes of this province. I would therefore strongly but respectfully deprecate such superfluous legislation. In conclusion, my Lord, I beg to observe that if the amendments of which I see notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson be carried, they will, no doubt, to a certain extent modify the effect of the Bill; but I must be permitted to say that I should prefer if the original permissive character of the Bill be preserved in its integrity.

We subscribe to every word, which fell from the Maharaja. He deserves the thanks of the native community for boldly, ably and faithfully representing their views on the subject.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to reconsider the case of Babu Nobokumar Raha, head-clerk of the Magistrate's Court, 24-Pergunnahs, which we noticed a few weeks ago. His Honor asked for a report from Mr. Peacock, the Presidency Commissioner, who wrote strongly in favour of the Babu's past services, conduct and character, and expressed his opinion that the merits of the case did not call for the extreme penalty of dismissal. Considering Mr. Peacock's recommendation, and the testimonials both official and non-official, submitted by the petitioner, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order his re-instatement after suspension for six months from the date his services had been dispensed with. This decision shews that His Honor is not above reconsidering his own orders, even though the fate of a poor clerk may be involved. He has done justice to a deserving officer and has thus acknowledged the public sense of his case.

WE REMARKED the other day that as the Calcutta Tramway is in its infancy we ought to make allowance for its shortcomings, which will doubtless be remedied in time, but we cannot help saying that the Municipal Commissioners have committed a sad mistake by conceding the Chitpore Road to the Tramway Company. That road has become virtually their monopoly. Owners of private carriages and carts have been practically compelled to leave that thoroughfare. Those who can avoid it do avoid it as much as they can. Carts carrying goods of a certain description we are told are not allowed to pass this road, such as straw carts. The result is that persons who have to employ these carts have to pay higher fare. Pedestrians even pass this road with great difficulty, the footpaths at several places have been reduced in width in order to make room for the tram cars, and where they exist, they have been converted by the Tramway Company into store depots by laying on bricks, stones, and street debris. Strange to say that neither do the Municipal executive nor the Police take any notice of this encroachment upon the public. The law has been practically suspended for the Tramway Company. We are told that some of the over-zealous men of the Company do not hesitate to ply the whip upon the backs of unfortunate carters, whose carts, through no fault of theirs, happen to come in the way of the cars. Accidents have become the order of the day. The other evening our distinguished countryman Raja Showrendra Mohun Tagore had a narrow escape. His coachman had stopped in sight of a tramway car, and his men as well as the chowkidar on duty had "hallooed" the carman to stop, but the carman we are told would not stop and the result was a terrible collision. The Raja's horses were severely hurt, and if his brougham had not been strong, it would we fear have been smashed into pieces, and it might be easily imagined what would have been the fate of the Raja in that case. But we are sure he will never forget the shake he had. Fortunately a milk-man close by came to his rescue and got him out safely, whom he rewarded with a shawl and Rs. 5 for his good service.

The Chowringhee people have not allowed the tramway line to be laid on the road, and in deference to their wishes it will be laid on the footpath. Are the poor natives who frequent the Chitpore road doomed to suffer? The line we believe has not yet been finally sanctioned, and we hope something will be done to mitigate the present nuisance.

'FAIR PLAY,' whose letter we publish in another column, is very insolent and impertinent. He is as indiscreet, too, as he is wanting in good manners. For his own good or that of his protege he would have done well if he had allowed his case to drop without further discussion. As regards the Entrance questions to which we took exception, he allows judgment to go against him by default. But he is not disposed to submit to our verdict about the Sanskrit questions for the First Arts, and calls upon us to point out "for the enlightenment of future examiners," the particular questions which we hold to be incorrect. We decline to do so. The Examiners are paid five hundred rupees each for their work, and it is no part of our business to teach them their duty. The bulk of our readers are satisfied with our opinion, and are thankful to us for not loading several columns of our space with Sanskrit disquisitions on errors of Examiners. Nor is 'Fair Play' so unsophisticated in the matter as he pretends to be. He knows well that the Registrar of the University has, now for three weeks, before him a letter addressed by Pandit Ganesa Chunder, Professor of Sanskrit, Alighur Oriental College, to the Vice-Chancellor, in which the Pandit has given in detail all the errors in the First Arts questions and in the text-book bearing on those questions. When 'Fair Play,' or his protege, has answered that letter, it will be for the Syndicate to appoint a Committee of experts to report on it, and if really able scholars like Pandits Isvarachandra Vidyasagara and Mahesachandra Nyayaratna are appointed to do the needful, we shall gladly make room in our columns for their report. Pandit Ganesa Chunder has sent us a copy of the letter in question, but it extends to 19 pages foolscap, bristling with Sanskrit quotations, for which, we regret, we cannot make room in our paper.

The wriggling with which 'Fair Play' attempts to escape out of the difficulty about the Romanization question is amusing. The pleas are, the question is not so long as 19 lines; its value is small; it would not lead to any plucking; the candidates could afford to leave it unanswered &c. &c. But do these establish the propriety of the question? Had the Examiner given half a line of Manchu, or Kamchadale, and assessed it in a second figure in decimal fraction, these pleas could have been easily urged in its favor; but the question for all that would have been quite as wrong, and it would have exposed the examiner to quite as much censure as the one he framed about Romanization. To strengthen his position 'Fair Play' says: "You ought to have known that every candidate at University Examinations is required to write native words and names according to a certain system which he is expected to study." This is a mere begging of the question at issue. The only way to prove it is to quote the rule which prescribes Romanization as a subject of examination, and this he has not done, and cannot do. There is no such rule in the Calendar of the University, and no Examiner is at liberty to put in a question which is not covered by the published rules and regulations framed for the purpose, and authoritatively published for the information of the public. Our correspondent unnecessarily drags in the name of Mr. Browne to whom we did not refer. Can the Examiner honestly and conscientiously say that he had no talk on the subject with one of his superiors before the question was framed? It is undoubtedly very unpleasant to bear charges of playing "scandalous and disgraceful tricks," but those who do play such tricks must bear them in the best way they can. The bed can not be otherwise than what you make it. "Schlegel's 'Dramatic Literature' and Max Muller's 'Science of Language;' says 'Fair Play,' "are, if I mistake not, expected to be read by every candidate who takes up one of the languages for Honors." The safeguard "if I mistake not," is admirably adroit, but it wont do, for in it he thinks that to be a fact which is not so. He may, for aught we care, think the moon to be made of green cheese, but the lunar orb is not thereby converted into caseic matter. The regulations of the University have *not* fixed those books for the Honor course in Sanskrit, and we challenge F. P. to prove the contrary. The Examiner knew the rules perfectly well, and yet he went out of his way to select those books for examination merely for the sake of ostentatiously displaying his pedantry.

Warming up with his subject our correspondent says: "In the *Kavya-prakasa*, a work on rhetoric, which is a text book for the Honor examination, the first three chapters are entirely devoted to the origin and significance of language." F. P. either knows the book he names, or he does not. If he does, and we suspect he does, he is guilty of deliberately and most barefacedly telling that which is not. The first chapter of the Kavyapra-kasa comprises five *karikas*; of these the 1st karika is a salutation; the 2nd describes the use of poetry; the 3rd points out its source; the 4th gives its definition, and the 5th its classification. The second chapter contains 15 karikas, which are devoted entirely to the description of the relation between words and their meanings, and the application of words. The 3rd chapter has only 3 karikas, and they treat of figurative language. If F. P. has written without knowing the book, he has deliberately attempted to mislead the public. He is welcome to either horn of the dilemma for his impalement. It is true that one of the subheads under Regulation 5 for Honors in Sanskrit, says that the examination "shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate" (p. 39); but that has as little to do with the origin of language and the *Bow-wow* theory as the nidification of larks has to do with the mare's nest in which F. P. has fallen. But we must make an admission. We were really not aware of the existence in our time of the Admirable Crichton in the shape of "a Bengali pandit who has studied the different theories of the origin of language, almost from his infancy." What an electric light has so long remained under a bushel! The "almost" is of course a symbol of modesty; for aught we know he may, like another Suka Deva, have mastered the philosophy of the Vedanta in his fœtal state, long before he took up the Bow-wow theory in his infancy. Looking, however, to the inveterate predilection F. P. has for inaccurate statements, as shown above, we feel very much disposed to follow honest Burchell in the Vicar of Wakefield and repeat the not-over-nice exclamation with which he hailed the seductive oratory of young Thornhill.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY

CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favor the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 12th March, 1881.

Dulness to a great extent continued to prevail over our commercial markets and operations have almost been at a standstill, save some limited transactions in exports.

On Thursday last the well known firm of Messrs. Rushton Brothers having suspended payments were adjudicated as insolvents, their business were chiefly confined in country produce. Heavy shipments of jute we understand have been the principle cause of the failure; this is the second time within ten years.

Exports.—Jute continued steady and found buyers, but at reduced rates of 4 to 5 annas per maund from the first point of fall—present quotations for low to good 3-13 to 4-15 Daorah 3-9 to 3-14.

Oil-seeds nothing of importance have transpired.

Rice.—About 72,000 bags of two maunds each found buyers, consisting of the following qualities and at the rates quoted below:

Seeta	...	3-15	to	4-0
Sifted	..	3-0	,,	3-1
Gross	..	2-10	,,	2-12
Ballam	...	1-10	,,	1-15
Kheeari	...	1-6	,,	1-7
Mooghy new	...	2	,,	2-2
Do. old	...	1-11	,,	1-13-6
Kazla	..	1-3	,,	1-5
Rari	...	1-6	,,	1-12

MONETARY.

Money during the week have had a hardening tendency as there have been large withdrawals from the Bank of Bengal for rice ports—but no further change in the rates of interests, or discount 6 per cent. continues to be the rate on deposit of Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Market has been unsettled with constant fluctuations of the rates ruled by the speculative disposition of operators, based on anticipations of a future loan or no loan. The following were the rates at the close :4 per cent. 100-12 to 100-13 4½ per 190-13 to 109-14.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has rather been quiet, only jute industries found favors even at advanced rates.

Correspondence.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—In your article headed "The University Moderators" in the last issue of the "*Patriot*" there are some glaring misstatements and mistakes which it is necessary to point out, inorder that they may not mislead those who pick up their items of University intelligence entirely from your paper, so I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish this letter in the paper that will be out on Monday next.

Referring to the Sanskrit papers at the last First Arts examination you say "the Sanskrit questions for the First Arts are also objectionable, among other reasons, because some of them are incorrect." But you do not attempt to point out which of the questions are incorrect and what makes them so. Will you be good enough to particularize the errors for the enlightenment of future examiners? Again you give us to understand that in the same papers there are other questions "which cannot be answered without reference to an incorrect text-book (by the examiner) not in use in the North-West Provinces." In neither of the papers do we find a single question which cannot be answered without reference to any particular edition of the text-book. Both Dr. K. M. Banerji, and Babu Nilmony Mookerji, who set the Sanskrit papers, are authors of annotated editions of the text-book referred to; but from the words quoted it is very difficult to find out which of the editions you look upon as *incorrect*. The examiners are, for aught we know, well-known Sanskrit scholars, and when you question the correctness of their notes it is fair that you should come forward to point out a few of the errors. It is certainly a very ingenious artifice for misinformed and ignorant critics to take shelter under vague generalities when they have no ground to stand upon; but we were not prepared to find such things in the columns of the "*Hindoo Patriot*."

Your remarks in the B. A., papers clearly prove that you never took the trouble of reading the questions. Referring to question VII of the afternoon paper, you say "19 lines of stiff Sanskrit" were required to be written in Roman characters. If you will kindly refer to the question paper, you will find that the extract required to be so written consists only of four short lines. In fact it forms only an insignificant part of a question, the whole of which had only six marks assigned to it in the question paper; so no candidate could for a moment think that he was in danger of being plucked simply by omitting to answer a question which could gain him only one or two marks, at the most. A man's power of conception is, to a certain extent, at his control, and you are at liberty to conceive, if that is likely to give you "any satisfaction" that the examiner himself is master of none of the systems "of Romanization now current"; but you ought to have known that every candidate at University examinations is required to write native words and names according to a certain system which he is expected to study. In insinuating that the examiner "framed the question solely to win the good will of some one or other" you had certainly an eye to the movement lately set on foot by Mr. Browne, with reference to the Romanization of Bengali books; but you are to understand that the questions were framed early in 1880, when Mr. Browne's agitation was not even thought of by any one. It is not very creditable to an editor of your high character to ascribe motives without any proof; if you have got any proof, you are certainly bound to produce the same. In denouncing the putting of such questions as 'a scandalous and disgraceful trick" you really forget your position as an impartial and disinterested critic. We are at a loss to understand what there is to make it a trick.

Again, you say that "some of the questions for Honours in Sanskrit have been denounced by some of the candidates." Disappointed candidates always look upon their examiners as heartless pedants, and the putting of questions which they cannot answer, as a "scandalous and disgraceful trick." But we are really surprised to find that a critic, who pretends to occupy such a high vantageground, should apply for help to disappointed candidates in the difficult task of criticising their examiners. Schlegel's "Dramatic Literature" and MaxMuller's "Science of Language" are if I mistake not expected to be read by every candidate who takes up one of the languages for Honors.

As to there being no relation between Sanskrit literature and the origin of language, a critic who has the boldness to make such an assertion as this does not certainly know so much of Sanskrit literature as he pretends to do. In the Kavyaprakas, a work on rhetoric, which is a text-book for the Honor examination, the first three chapters are entirely devoted to the origin and significance of language. You say "it is remarkable that a Bengali Pundit should busy himself about the *Bow-wow* theory and the uninitiated may be startled by it." Certainly a Bengali Pundit, who has studied the different theories of the origin of language almost from his infancy, is more fitted to do so than any self sufficient pedant who lets slip no opportunity to display his borrowed feathers.

The language used in the last paragraph of the article under notice, ill-becomes a journalist of your moderation and good taste. It might suit a disappointed or disgraced rival. It is a great pity that you, who are so fair a critic in politics, should betray the rancour and flippancy of a pedant when literary topics, especially University matters are concerned.

Calcutta } Yours faithfully
The 5th March 1880. } FAIR PLAY,

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Vice-Chairman R. C. committee, Hazareebaugh...	4	0	0
Moulvi Akhtak Hossain, Shekoabad.....	6	10	0
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,, Jodonath Banerji, Jonye	10	0	0
,, Kallynath Dhur, Danton.....	13	4	0
,, Preonath Banerji, Dhoobri.....	13	4	0
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,, Ramchunder Mittra, Gaipore	13	4	0
,, Monoolal Chatterjee, Berhampore.....	4	2	0
,, Dwarkanath chuckerbutty, Hooghly ...	6	10	0
,, Shibchunder Mookerji, Etah.....	10	0	0
,, Hurendrachunder Gono, Mymensingh...	13	4	0
,, Muddonmohun Dass, Mirzajangal.....	10	0	0
,, Kali Prosonno Mookerjee, Ararreah	3	5	0
,, Hurry Mohun Hor, Buxar	6	12	0
,, Nadarchand Dutt, Balasore.....	5	0	0
,, Lal Mohun Ghosal, Arrah.....	6	10	0
,, Samsoondar Chukerbutty, Dhoobri.....	10	0	0
,, Mutty Lal Chatterjee, Allahabad	5	0	0
,, Ram Kissen Tewari, Ranikhet.....	6	10	0
,, chunder Nath chukerbutty, Moonshigunge	6	10	0
,, Nemy churn Mozoomdar, Benares.....	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 9, 1881.

GENERAL.—Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, on leave, is posted to the district of Rajshahye as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Captain J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Assistant Commissioner, Doomka, Sunthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment during the absence, on leave, of major W. Hopkinson, or until further orders.

Babu Rakhal Das Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mymensingh is vested with the powers of a Collector Under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880.

Mr. G. M. Currie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.

Mr. R. Cornish is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade at Hooghly, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Babu Isser Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is posted temporarily to Hooghly.

Mr. H. L Harrison, C. S., reported his return from furlough on the 1st instant.

Mr. W. Fiddian, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave of Mr. J. C. Price, or until further orders.

This cancels the orders of the 1st instant appointing Mr. H. G. Sharp to act as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore during the absence, on leave of Mr. Price.

Babu Sree Nath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Backergunge, is appointed to have charge of the Dukhin Shabazpore division of that district.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted a Second Clerk for the office of the District Superintendent of Police on a Salary of Rs. 25, rising to Rs. 40 by annual increment of Rs. 2-8.

Preference will be given to the candidate who possesses a good knowledge of English and writes a good legible hand with quickness.

Applications will be received up to the 25th March current.

Bogra } B. RATTRAY.
The 7th March 1881. } District Supt. of Police.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 409 of 1877 [wherein Hurrychurn Seal, and others are plaintiffs and Doyalchund Seal, and others are defendants] by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 9th day of April next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the undermentioned properties.

Lot No. 1.—All that half part or share of and in all that lower roomed brick-built Godown together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by admeasurement three Chittacks more or less situate at and being No. 12 Khongraputty Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say on the North by the tenanted house of Obhoychurn Mullick and others, on the South by a godown of Bindoomoye Dassee, on the East by the dwelling house of Juggur Nath Babu and on the West by Khongraputty Street.

Lot. No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of tenanted land or ground containing by admeasurement five cottahs, five chittacks and four feet more or less situate at and being No. 72 Punchanuntollah Lane in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the North by the tenanted house of Kallachund Pyne and others, on the South by the tenanted land of the late Oddoyto Churn Burral, on the East by Punchanuntollah Lane, and to the West partly by the tenantted house of Boycuntonath Burral and partly by the tenanted land of Toolseedass Dutt.

Lot. No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one cattah twelve chittacks and twenty feet more or less situate at and being No. 131 formerly No. 86 Old Boytuckhana Bazar Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by Puttuldangah Street, on the South by the tenant house of Moorallydhur Dass, on the East by Old Boytuckhanah Road and on the West by the tenanted house of Choytunchurn Mullick.

Lot. No. 4. Also all that piece of parcel of tenanted land or ground surrounded with a brick-built wall containing by admeasurement five cattahs eleven chittacks and sixteen feet more or less situate at and being No. 1. Russick Serang's Lane in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by Russick Serang's Lane, on the South by the tenanted house of Gopalchunder Bhuddur, on the east partly by the tenant house of Nobin chunder Dutt and partly by the tenanted land of Issurchunder Mookerjee and on the West by Russick Serang's Lane.

The conditions of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the office of Babu Aushootosh Dhur, Attorney for the plaintiffs No. 3 Hastings Street Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

AUSHOOTOSH DHUR
Plaintiff's Attorney. } R. BELCHEMBER,
Calcutta High Court, O. J. } *Registrar.*
The 3rd March, 1881.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon of the 25th Instant for the supply of the under-mentioned stores during the 2nd quarter of 1881.

Article numbered 1, to be delivered at Nimtollah or Baug Bazar depot and articles numbered 2 and 3 at the Entally stores, one-fourth of the quantity noted below on or before the 25th April and the balance in equal monthly supply on or before 30th June.

Tenders may be submitted either separately for each of the items (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) noted below, or for each of the classes numbered 1, 2 and 3. In either case they must each be accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 100 one hundred.

A successful tenderer must sign a deed for the proper fulfilment of his contract duly stamped and Registered at his own expense, within three weeks of acceptance of contract. In ease of failure earnest money will be liable to be forfeited without further notice. Samples of stores can be seen and forms of tender and of contract had, on application to the Superintendent of Stores, from whom any further information may be obtained :—

No. of Class	*Description.*	*Quantity*
1	(*a*) Best Mirzapore sand stones in pieces of 3 ft. or more by 12 inches in breadth by 4 inches in thickness	5000 Rg. ft.
	(*b*) Do. Do. ...	5000 ,,
	(*c*) Do. Do. ...	5000 ,,
	(*d*) Do. Do. ...	5000 ,,
	Rate per foot run.	
2	(*a*) Soondree wood shafts (cut to template supplied) in length 9′ 6″ by 3½″ by 1½″ inches	300 No.
	Rate per each.	
	(*b*) Do. in length 11ft. by 3½ inches by 3 inches	40 ,,
	Rate per each.	
	(*c*) Soondree planks 14ft. by 14″ average width by 4½″ to 5″ in thickness.	
	Rate per each piece.....	200 ,,
	(*d*) Soondree spokes 2ft. 2 inches by 2″ by 3 inches.	
	Rate per each	2400 ,,
3	(*a*) Sisso wood naves 11 inches diameter by 12 inches long smallest diameter and shortest length to be taken, ends to be cut square to the axis.	
	Rate per each.....	105 ,,
	(*b*) Sissoo wood fellows cut to an outside radius of 2 ft. 2⅜ inches and inside radius of 1 foot 10⅝ inches and to be 2 ft. long by 3¾ inches by 3 inches.	
	Rate per each.....	2500 ,,

R. C. GHOSE,
Superintendent of Stores.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company on Wednesday, the 30th March 1881, at 4 P. M.

(1) To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and Auditors' Report on the Audited Accounts, for year ending 31st December 1880.

(2) To confirm election of R. Valentine Reid, Esq., as a Director.

(3) To elect Director, Auditors, and Trustees.

(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets, and Liabilities, to 31st December 1879.

(5) To decide as to the Amount of Profit which has been realized :—

(*a*) To Assured.
(*b*) As Dividend.
(*c*) As Reserve.
(*d*) And generally on all matters and things arising out of or germane to the Valuation of Consulting Actuary.

(6) To take into consideration the Establishment of a Fire Branch.

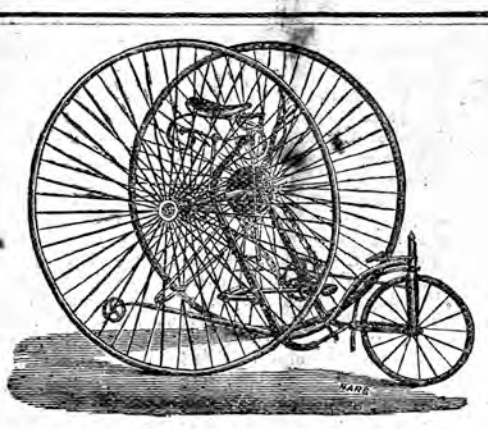
(7) To issue the remaining Shares.

(8) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th March 1881



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GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE :

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden. Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 ., 16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY."

"LIMITED."

The undersigned is prepared to receive offers from parties who are desirous of farming the Bunkur rights of the Company, over its Forest Jungles situated in the Soonderbuns of the 24-Pergunnahs.

All particulars can be had on application at the Office of the Company, 104, Clive Street.

COWASJEE EDULJEE,
Agent.

Calcutta ;
10th March, 1881.

পোর্ট ক্যানিং ও ল্যাণ্ড ইমপ্রুভমেণ্ট কোং লিমিটেড্।

জিলা ২৪ পরগণার সুন্দরবন মহলে অত্র কোম্পানির যে অনাপদি জঙ্গল আছে তাহা যদি কেহ জমা লইতে চাহেন তাহাদিগের নিকট নিম্ন সাক্ষরকারী আবেদন লইতে প্রস্তুত আছেন।

অত্র কোম্পানির ১০৪ নং ক্লাইব ষ্ট্রীটের আপিসে যাইলে তাবৎ বৃত্তান্ত অবগত হওয়া যাইবে।

কাওয়াসজি ইডল্‌জি
কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষ

কলিকাতা
১০ই মার্চ, ১৮৮১ সাল

WANTED.

An M. A. in Mathematics for Professorship in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, Salary Rs 150 per mensem, to be raised to Rs. 200 by an annual increase of Rs. 25.

Apply, sending Certificates, to the Honorable Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C. S. I. Aligarh.

Wanted by the Municipal Commissioners Dacca a native Conservancy Inspector on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 and poney allowance of Rs. 10.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 31ts March 1881.

(Sd.) A. C. TUPE,
Vice-Chairman.

Dacca Municipality,
The 8th March, 1881.

NOTICE.

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All particulars with blank form of Tender can be obtained at the Hospital between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

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